BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863. NO. 239.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston—Terrific Bombardment—The Enemy in full Possession of Morris Island and Cummings' Point.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—At 6 o'clock p. m. the iron-clads and monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily.—The firing is still going on.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night.

About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed. Before the enemy had completed their landing great havoc is supposed to have been made in their boats by our grape and canister.

At dark, yesterday afternoon, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, General Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew, noiselessly, in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

The enemy now hold Cummings' Point in full view of the city.

All quiet this morning.

Later from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Last night the firing was mostly from our Batteries against Cumming's Point. Battery Wagner is now garrisoned by the 54th Massachusetts, (negro regiment,) and the Massachusetts State flag is floating over it. This morning the Monitors and the *Ironsides* have opened a severe fire upon Moultrie.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8, 9 P. M.—The enemy's fleet has been firing at Moultrie and occasionally one at Sumter all day long. Casualties at Moultrie, 17 killed, 19 wounded.

Our works on Sullivan's Island uninjured. About noon the enemy fired the village of Moultrieville on Sullivan's Island in several places with incendiary shell and the light of the burning houses is still visable down the Harbor.

Our Batteries on Sullivan's Island and Moultrie have been replying briskly to the enemy's fleet. Two of the Monitors which were very frequently struck were towed off by wooden steamers.

All quiet to night.

From Richmond—Northern News, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night with six hundred and fifty sick returned prisoners.

No reply to Commissioner Ould's proposition for resuming the exchange of prisoners.

Northern papers state that the enforcement of the exchange of colored prisoners is the subject of discussion in the Washington Cabinet, and that the policy of the Government is unyielding. The papers by the boat not yet received.

Andy Johnson recently addressed a Union meeting at Nashville, taking strong grounds in favor of immediate emancipation.

Gen. Pleasanton's official report shows the total loss in his cavalry corps, from June 9th to the present time, killed, wounded and missing to be upwards of 4,000.

It is believed that the President will call an extra session of Congress as soon as the elections in Mississippi are held. The necessity for assembling Congress was never more urgent than at the present time.

All quiet on the Rappahannock.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.—Last flag of truce boat brought no late papers from the United States.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day.

The situation of affairs at Charleston and in Tennessee is regarded with deep interest in this community at present and monopolizes public attention.

Quietude on the Rappahannock continues. The Army of Northern Virginia is daily increasing in strength and active operations in that quarter are anticipated at an early day.

From the Mississippi.

JACKSON, Sept. 7.—No news of the enemy at Vicksburg. Large quantities of Cotton are being hauled from points East and West. Gen. Rosecrans says his pickets will advance from Big Black to Pearl River by the first of October.

LIEUT. GEN. HARDEE.

The Mobile Register says: We are sure the country will share with us the satisfaction caused by the perusal of the following official announcement of Gen. Hardee. It lifts a weight of anxiety from the public mind, and removes the chief obstacle in the way of a reconstruction of the brave armies that fought at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

We trust that the effect of this very earnest and eloquent address will be, upon the soldiere of those armies, all that the magic of its spirit and its subject demands. Never has the cause stood so much in need of men in the field, and at no former period in the war have our soldiers had the assurance that their blows could be delivered with such feeling effect upon the enemy, and with such hopeful results of peace.—If our men will it, the enemy can be thoroughly beaten in the opening campaign, and if he is, there never will be another to fight through during this war. The Yankees cannot raise another invading army. Defeat now will give Lincoln all he can do to maintain his power and his head at home. There is everything to call our brave boys "once more to the breach." We have not a doubt or misgiving that one more brave and consentaneous pull, a pull with a will and altogether, will end the war and give us liberty and independence.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., Aug. 28, 1863.

By direction of the President of the Confederate States, I assume command of the paroled prisoners of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana, recently forming a part of the garrison of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

I could desire no greater honor than the command of troops whose sufferings and achievements have added to the renown of their country, and compelled the admiration even of their enemies.

The place of rendezvous for all paroled prisoners from the above named States is changed from Demopolis, Ala., to Euterpise, Miss.

In anticipation of an early exchange the work of reorganization will proceed with energy. The troops must be organized and prepared to take the field when the exchange is effected. All officers and men must be at their posts. They should be there now. To those present at the roll calls no word is needed. Their daily answers are uttered in the manly tones of duty and honor. Many are absent. They must repair at once to the post of duty. The appeals that meet us on every side are the strongest that in any age have stirred the human heart.

Soldiers! Look at your country—the earth ravaged—property carried away or disappearing in flames and ashes—the people murdered—the negroes arrayed in arms against the whites—cruel indignities inflicted upon women and children. Destruction marks the path of our invaders. Their motto is, "Woe to the conquered." He who falters in this hour of his country's peril, is a wretch who would compound for the mere boon of life, robbed of all that makes life tolerable.

Fellow soldiers! There is but one path to follow. It leads to the camp. Come to your colors and stand beside your comrades, who, with heroic constancy, are confronting the enemy. Choose now, between the glory of successfully defending all that entitles you to the name of men, and the infamy of creeping abjectly to the feet of a foe who will spurn your submission and despise your cowardice.

(Official.) W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant General.

P. B. ROY, A. A. General.

THE BELLS ON SABBATH MORNING.

Up, up, the day is broad awake,
The stars have gone to bed,
The glorious sun is spreading fast,
His banner o'er our head;
And, hark, from the heights the merry bells ring,
'Tis a message from heaven to earth they bring;
"Up, up, from your sleep break away,"
The morning breeze wafts the chimes along,
Arousing the birds to their morning song;
"Think of the Lord—
Think of the Lord,
Who has given another day."

The mother wakes her little one,
And teaches him to pray
And praise the Lord, who has begun
Another blessed day,
The night has gone with its chilling fears,
And the warmth of the cheerful light appears,
And the bells ring merrily;
She bends with a pious heart to hear
The voice which the chimes are wafting near,—
"Praise ye the Lord,
Praise ye the Lord,
Who has tenderly guarded thee."

The sick man tosses to and fro,
Trying in vain to pray;
The cheerful sun comes but to show
A sad and suffering day.
"Who cares for a friendless soul like me,
Who cares for the sick in their misery,
Alas there is none to hear."
Then suddenly bursts from their heights above,
The chimes of the bells with their voices of love,
"Rest on the Lord,
Rest on the Lord,
Who treasures up every tear."

The rich man on his bed of down,
Is scarcely roused to hear
The merry chimes—alas! they fall
Unheeded on the ear.
Thou idler, awake, each moment of thine
Is a talent but lent by a master divine;
Be ready the bonds to pay!
Then hark to the chimes as they're floating past,
They tell thee thy moments are flying fast;
"Think of the Lord,
Think of the Lord,
And the awe of the judgement day."

Oh, holy blessed Sunday bells,
Ye bring us from above,
The tidings which each bosom swells,
Of God, the Father's love;
Long may your echoing chimes rebound,
And over the heathen land resound,
Till all in one harmony blend.
Then arouse to the voices when the matin bells ring,
For a message of love from the Heavens they bring.
"Think of the Lord,
Think of the Lord,
Who pities and loves to the end."

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a bay mare, all black feet and no other particular mark. Owner is notified to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

Sept 9-tf P. BABCOCK, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 2ND INST., AT the North Carolina Depot, a Pocket Book containing about one dollar in small change, and a ticket to sell the Progress on the Road from Raleigh to Mebane's. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at

Sept 4-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WAR-fare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my country women—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

LAND FOR SALE.

250 ACRES, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF RALEIGH and immediately on the stage road to Fayetteville. The Dwelling and out-buildings in tolerable repair. An early application may secure to you a happy home.

GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 5-1w

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature, incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Aug 28-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to

Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED acres of LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable framed Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings. Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Spring, and can be bought for $15 per acre, if early application be made to CALVIN D. EDWARDS,

Sept. 2-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.

Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

Aug. 17-1m F. A. GARRTT, Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the best remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried. I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us. We desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We will soon be prepared to furnish plows of various sizes, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 26

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address

Aug 28-2td* BOX 264, P. O., Raleigh.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy DAVE. He is pumpkin colored, hair curly, is about five feet six inches high, and 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.

Sept 3-5t* W. A. BLOUNT, JR.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLIARD,

Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen

June 13-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. June 22-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year	- -	$10 00
" " Six months	- -	6 00
" " Three months	-	4 00
" " Two months	-	3 00
" " One month	- -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition, and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The War Cloud in the South.

The war cloud is dark and lowering in the South. The news we give this morning, from Charleston, leaves but little doubt but that place will soon pass into the hands of the enemy. Much as we may regret this we may as well look the worst in the face and prepare for it. We should like, for the sake of the gallant people of that gallant city, that it could be held to the end of the struggle, for we know that the enemy will take a fiendish delight in destroying it, but we never have considered it of much importance to the Confederacy—not worth the hundredth part as much to us as Knoxville or Chattanooga, both of which have passed or are about to pass from us for the want of men. So feeling, we made a suggestion, some time ago, that it would be better to evacuate Charleston, save the public property there, and throw the troops to some other point where they were needed, and we believe now, had there been moral courage enough in the War Department to have ordered such a course, it would have been done that could have been done for the ultimate success of the Confederacy.

Almost every intelligent man looks upon the loss of Charleston as only a question of time—that sooner or later, the enemy having determined to put forward their whole strength to take it, the noble city must pass from our hands; and this being so we ask if it would not have been better to have saved the millions of dollars worth of property and the brave men that must fall with it, and not have made the defense at all. If we hold Charleston, we hold nothing else with it; while, if we lose Chattanooga and Knoxville, for the want of men to defend them, the whole of Tennessee is gone, Western North Carolina is thrown open to the ravages of the enemy and Northern Georgia becomes a prey to the despoiler.—Had the troops defending Charleston been with Bragg, at Chattanooga or Tullahoma, Rosecrans could have been whipped and run out of Tennessee, while as it is our forces are falling back from Tennessee to some point in Georgia because they have not the numbers to meet the legions of the enemy.

We should like to see Charleston and every other place held, and all the towns and cities taken by the enemy, recaptured, but we have all along contended that we should lose sight of the undue importance that has been ateached to places, and concentrate our troops to meet and hurl back the enemy in the interior. What we want now is an immense army in East Tennessee and North Georgia, and unless we can speedily concentrate one we very much fear that Georgia is to be added to the list of overrun States.

It is generally conceded that Knoville has been occupied by the enemy, while we think it equally certain that our main force has fallen back from Chattanooga. What will it avail us, then, to hold Charleston, if we are to do nothing but fall back in the West until Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia are lost?

Our dispatches inform us that batteries Wagner and Gregg have been abandoned, and we expect to hear soon that Sumter is occupied by the enemy.—Notwithstanding all this, Charleston may hold out some time yet, but we do not think we shall be able to hold it very long, and we may as well make up our minds to hear the worst. But the fall of Charleston will be no cause for gloom or depression. Much heavier blows than the fall of that city, deplorable as that will be, are being dealt us in Tennessee and Georgia, and it is there that we would have the government direct its energies. To stay the advance of Rosecrans and Burnside we must have men, and if they can be had from nowhere else it would be better to strip every coast town for that purpose. We must have a great battle and a great victory over these advancing columns, or much darker hours than any we have yet experienced are in store for us. We are not writing to create alarm or increase the gloom which is already but two oppressive, but thinking that we foresee the dangers that threaten us, we are trying to impress upon the minds of the authorities the necessity of meeting and overcoming them.

We shall probably have further news from Charleston and Tennessee before we go to press.

The most perfect quiet continues to reign below Kinston. Not even a sensation rumor for the last few days.

No change reported in the condition of affairs on the Rappahannock. Both armies seem to be lying quietly on their oars.

The Proclamation of Governor Vance is well calculated to secure its object. Upon consideration, every good citizen will concur in the gross impropriety of resisting the laws of the country by force, or of engaging in movements which will induce thoughtless, or emboldon factious men to such resistance. To some of these persons it will occur as matter of reflection additional to the above, that they themselves have been opposed in principle to the breaking up of a government upon account of a bad law or of an election that went awry. No doubt we have a precedent to that effect before our eyes—a precedent against which we strove; but let it never again be followed. Let the law made by our Representatives have its course until repealed—even although it be the Tithing Law—but by all means, let it be repealed at the earliest opportunity.

To those who imagine that this opposition to the Tithing Law is evidence of bad blood towards the Confederate Government, irrespective of the merits of the law, we wish to say that such a law has once before been tried in North Carolina, and with results of dissatisfaction, insubordination and threats not unlike what we are now hearing. We call attention to the following passages taken from the "Life of Wm. R. Davie, by Fordyce M. Hubbard," the accomplished Professor of Latin at the University, published in 1848 as a contribution to Sparks' American Biography:

"In this exhausted state of the odinary resources of the Treasury [viz: in 1781] and urged by the necessity of making an immediate provision for the exigencies of a war which might be expected to overrun their own State the legislature resorted to the expedient of a specific provision tax. The confiscation of the estates of those who adhered to the Royal cause was a measure which produced little profit and much odium. The money taxes were paid slowly and with difficulty from the scareness of any circulating medium in the country. A levy of provisions would meet the principal wants of the army, and it was supposed would lessen the sufferings of the people. * * The first tax of this kind was laid in the September Session of 1781. The act ordained that for every 100 Pounds worth of taxable property there should be paid one peck of Indian corn, or an equivalent in other grains, and three pounds of good pork, or an equivalent in other meats; and authorized the collecting officer to distrain to double the amount in case of a refusal or neglect to bring the specific articles to the appointed places. The Commissioners were also empowered to impress one half of an estimated surplus above the current wants of a family, if they should refuse to sell the same to the State. This tax was continued by successive enactments through 1782, and in this year the amount was increased to one bushel of corn, and ten pounds of pork or suitable equivalents. Though intended to relieve the country from a more oppressive form of taxation, this tax seems to have been paid with great reluctance. Much time was consumed in collecting it, especially in the thinly settled districts; and great difficulty was experienced in transporting the heavy articles, and driving their live stock to the points which were continually changing, as new movements of the troops were contemplated, where they would be needed. Governor Johnston, afterwards described it, and very truly, as 'the most oppressive and least productive tax ever known in the State.'"

"When the means which the tax supplied failed to meet the demands upon him, Colonel Davie was authorized to recieve contributions, to be credited on a future levy, which as they depended on the voluntary consent of the few who were able to make advances, could not be large in amount. When the contributions also failed, he was forced to resort to impressments. To a high minded man like him this was an odious measure. He called it 'a legal robbery, qualified by a promissory note,' which he considered as 'so great a violence to the rights of the people, and so contrary to the genius of our government, that it ought never to be exercised except in some extreme military circumstances, and which when execised by the civil powers augers weakness and want of address in the executive,' for the resources of the country were so much exhausted, and what remained come in so slowly, that the army would sometimes have been left destitute but for the use of force to collect supplies. In December he wrote to General Greene, in reply to pressing calls for aid "The specific levies of Government are quite inadeqate; our money and promissory notes are called 'State tricks' and will be no longer received, so that I have been obliged to procure the necessary supplies by impressment and contributions.'"

The date above (1781-2) will no doubt suggest to our readers to enquire whether, if such were the results of this scheme, when employed at the successful close of the Revolution, after the last battle had been fought, they might not have been far more disastrous if it had been resorted to in the earlier stages of that contest.

To them, therefore, who ask for a reason of the threats indulged in in North Carolina with regard to this Tithing Law, we reply that not only is it a point of honor with Anglo-Saxon freemen to grumble at all interference upon the part of government with the contents of their purses, but specially, that here in North Carolina we have tried this scheme of specific taxation, and have found it expensive and comparatively fruitless to the government, whilst it is vexatious and oppressive to the citizen. We regard it in the language of the distinguished revolutionary patriot and statesman, Samuel Johnston, as *the most oppressive and least productive tax* ever known in the State. And when in addition to this conviction was added impressions of an insult to the State conveyed in the appointment of the person who was to superintend the collection of the odious tax, he must have been either more or less than a North Carolinian whose blood did not boil under the infliction. The resolutions upon this subject adopted at certain meetings may well be pardoned to the spirit of liberty. However, as the Governor has called the attention of his fellow-citizens to the point that North Carolinians do not break up governments because of errors in legislation, or failures at the ballot box, we have no doubt that upon sober second thought the people will, with one consent, comply with the requirements of this odious, wasteful and unwise law. At the call of one who thoroughly exemplifies the above characteristic of the State, and has hitherto agreed with and applauded it in all its reluctance and resolutions, they will make it a point of pride to pay the last scruple of this debt to the Confederacy.

Twenty-three deserters were brought to Camp Holmes yesterday, having been recently captured (by the command of Capt. McRae, at Camp Vance,) in various counties in the Western part of the State.—Ten of these were from Virginia and other States, a fact which suggests that the motives to desertion are supplied by no thing or paper peculiar to North Carolina. If nearly one half of a large batch of deserters arrested in this State are from other States, how must it be in those States? The recent recommendation of Gov. Letcher to employ the militia in arresting deserters there implies that the trouble is increasing in Virginia. It must be remembered that Governor Letcher has always had, in this respect, the help of a large Confederate army stationed at various points within his territory. Yet now he finds it necessary to add to this the services of his own militia.

MAIL FAILURE.—We failed to get our Western mail off on Monday night. We mention this so that the postal department may not be blamed. We shall try to prevent another failure.

The Salisbury *Watchman*, being unable to point to an article, paragraph or sentence of ours that would sustain its false charge that we had hoped to create dissensions in North Carolina, attempts to justify its course by asserting that our course has been generally bad. That paper says:

"Our assertion in the extract on which the *Progress* comments, does not refer to any particular word or act published or done by either of the papers named; but to the tendency and natural effect of their course, running through weeks and months—a course, and the spirit of that course, which has elicited wide-spread attention, and produced a deep feeling of uneasiness from one end of the Confederacy to the other—a course which excited and alarmed our troops in the field, breaking in upon the usual monotony of their camps and stirring them up to hold meetings and a Convention to denounce it. We therefore do not feel called upon to show words and define actions in vindication of our opinion that the *Standard* and *Progress* have done much mischief. Their course has been in the light of the sun, and we have gained our impression and come to our belief as others have done—by reading these papers, the *spirit* of which, more than anything else, excites the apprehension of opposition to the cause of the Confederacy."

Having thus failed to substantiate his assertion by pointing to the proof, he stands convicted of doing us, to say the least of it, intentional injustice. And we now say to the *Watchman* that it is the only respectable paper in the State that has made any such charges against us, and as for the army there is only two or three instances where this paper has been named at all and in each case we are able to trace it to personal or party malice.

The editor of the *Watchman* winds up his answer to us in a moral essay, in which he admits his desire to *restrain* the people to the will of the minority; that if left to themselves, "being selfish and sinful creatures, and prone to error as the sparks to fly upward," they will all go to the devil together, &c.

We tell the *Watchman* that it may philosophise as much as it pleases, but that the masses of the people of North Carolina, at home and in the army, will demand and exercise the freedom of speech; that they are in favor of some effort being made by those who administer the affairs of our government, to stop this war by negotiation, and that they are not to be gagged by officials, civil or military. They have poured out their blood and treasure in the cause of independence and they will stand like a rock as long as strong arms and stout hearts are wanted, but they have the common sense to know that the government is theirs, that its officers are their agents, not their masters, and that when they, the people, speak, their servants must obey, however humble or exalted their position. The people are smarting under repeated insult and continued outrage, and we caution obscure newspapers and party demagogues that they are in no frame of mind to be scolded, and treated like children. The masses are not so ignorant as the demagogues take them to be, as they will find before this revolution is over. The people of North Carolina love the cause of the Confederacy and will stand by it, but they are not quite ready to surrender their own sovereignty.

We appeal to the honest masses, at home and in the army, not to vote for any man for Congress who is not pledged to vote for the repeal of the odious tithe law and to use every possible exertion and employ all honorable means to bring this war to a close by negotiation. This is our position and we tell the *Watchman* the people are with us.

Gold is as uncertain as the price of drinks. After seeing our remarks in Monday's paper a broker of this city, informs us he had telegraphed to Richmond to know what he could buy a small quantity at, and he was asked *sixteen* for one.

We saw yesterday, a letter from an intelligent soldier in the cavalry corps of General Bragg's army, which represented the men as being in the best spirits and spoke most hopefully of the result in the coming conflict with Rosecrans.

President Davis—His Competency, &c.

If a newspaper in North Carolina dares to criticise the official acts of President Davis, or question, no matter how good motives, his infalibility, it is at once accused of treason. We concede to Mr. Davis pure motives, exalted patriotism and fine talents, but we can see nevertheless that he has committed many errors in the progress of the war—it would be strange indeed if he had not. We point to them with no malicious intent, but with a hope of correcting evils and reforming errors. We copy the following from the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 5th, simply to show that what is treason in North Carolina is not treason in South Carolina. The *Mercury* abuses the President and yet the *Mercury* is sound. Were a North Carolina paper to say as much there are many who would clamor for the suppression of the paper and the hanging of the editor. We invite the prayerful attention of this class to the following article of the *Mercury*. How it gives "aid and comfort" to the enemy:

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT—CO-ORDINATE BRANCHES.

Although carefully covered over with the mantle of secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities to show the total incompetency of President Davis to govern the affairs of the Confederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people; and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Presidency, we believe that he would not get the vote of a single State in the Confederacy. Yet if the Provisional Congress had done its duty—if the present Congress would do its duty—President Davis could readily be driven into a course of efficiency. He is President of the Confederate States for six years. The Constitution has not been proved to be inadequate to rectify his imbecility. He can be controlled and directed, as the King of Great Britain is. The Government is a Constitutional Monarchy, having co-ordinate branches. In Great Britain, no policy of the Government, no Cabinet adviser, can stand against the expressed opinion of the House of Commons. Are the people less potent in the Confederate States, through their Representatives in Congress, than the people of Great Britain in Parliament? We do not believe it. Parliament has no power, like that of Congress, to pass a law in spite of the King's veto; yet no King, since 1688, has dared to veto a bill passed by Parliament. No King has dared to defy public opinion in the appointment of the national counsellors and the commanders of armies, setting up personal favoritism and partizanship above efficiency.

Public opinion carried out in Congress, with the legislative power which Congress possesses, as to measures and men, can control the government and force efficiency into the administration whether in the appointment of Cabinet officers, commanders of armies and Bureau officers, or in the management of our diplomacy, our finances, our military operations, our naval preparations, and the efficiency of our Bureaus of Conscription, Commissary Stores and Quartermaster Stores. But this can never be done by those who look upon President Davis as "our Moses!" Congress must assume its duties under the Constitution as an independent element of power. It must abandon the idea that it is only a [illegible] registering the will of the President. It must [illegible] ple—standing forth in the National [illegible] with the whole legislative power of the Government, and with their agent, the President, instrumental for their deliverance. That our cause will ultimately triumph, we do not doubt, in spite of the incompetency of President Davis and his silly and most disastrous policy, by which the Confederate States have been deluged with blood, and covered over with suffering and misery. His inefficiency and Yankee efficiency will both be overcome.

But if President Davis is to be treated as "our Moses," we really do not see the use of Congress. If the people, through their Representatives in Congress, are to exercise no power, but at the bidding of the Executive, Congress is a nonentity. It is worse; it is a tool of the Executite, by which the Constitution is practically overthrown, and a Military Dictatorship established in its stead, characterized by a base assumption of power on the part of the Executive, and a baser betrayal of trust on the part of Congress.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

All is yet in a fog in East Tennessee and North Georgia, but when the clash of arms comes we hope to find Gen. Bragg and his veterans all right. From the latest Atlanta papers we copy the following:

THE SITUATION—OUR DUTY

We presume every well informed man and woman feels sensibly that a great and important crisis is upon the country, and more especially upon that section embracing the States of Alabama and Georgia.—From present indications the enemy are making extensive preparations to flank our position at Chattanooga, both above and below that place, and thus force another retrograde movement on the part of Gen. Bragg. That their design can and will be thwarted, we have every confidence, provided the Government, the States immediately interested, and the people do their whole duty in the premises. To us of Georgia and Alabama, all other battles of the war have been as mere skirmishes compared with the pending struggle in East Tennessee. Hitherto we have only felt the shock of battle at a distance—we have felt and experienced nothing of the desolation and devastation of the war, and are hence probably not as much alive to a sense of the danger that threaten us, as we should be.

The enemy is now rapidly bringing the war to our own doors, and the surest and safest way of stopping his approach is to rally at once and meet him in our mountain fastnesses while yet the gray months of autumn are with us. A victory now, will give us at least another winter of repose, during which we shall have ample time for the recuperation of our energies, and be prepared to open a more vigorous campaign against the enemy in the spring, whereas a defeat will subject our army to active operations throughout the winter months, and leave us in no condition to meet him with any hope of success when the spring and summer shall again dawn upon us. Foiled in his purposes now, in the mountains of Tennessee, the enemy will be compelled to go into winter quarters and rest content with the advantages he has already gained. He cannot well afford to spare so long a time in idleness and inactivity, and hence his herculean efforts to obtain a firm foothold on this side the mountains and the Tennessee river before the advent of bad weather. His purposes are no doubt well understood by our generals, who will govern themselves accordingly. A Chattanooga correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* says that "Gen. Bragg, has determined to hold this line at every hazard, and that every adequate preparation in his power, has been made to receive and defeat the invaders. The army is in the best of spirits at the prospect, and if our friends in the South will do one half what they ought to do, we will conquer. We have made our last retreat.—The watchword henceforth is to go in and win."

With such a noble spirit animating our gallant army and soldiery, how is it possible for the people at home to remain inactive or indifferent? We doubt not "The Situation" is well understood and properly appreciated by our authorities at Richmond, and that all that can will be done to insure us a signal triumph and a glorious victory. Such a result would reasure and reanimate the whole country, and croakers would no longer be heard in the land. Let us, then, in this impending struggle, have a cordial co-operation between the Government, the States, the army and the people—"a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," and a brighter day will speedily dawn upon our hopes and cause.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Beyond the information contained in the letter of our correspondent at Dalton, we have very little news from the front. The *Rebel*, that epitome of information from that quarter, fails us this morning, and we are left to sift current rumors to arrive at established facts, which is like sifting a sand bar in search of turtle's eggs. We are not ready to credit the report of the Yankees having crossed the Tennessee, and Bragg's preparation to evacuate Chattanooga, though, as our correspondent suggests, a state of affairs is within the range of possibility, in which our army would be necessitated to fall back to some position favorable for concentration and battle.

A private letter from Chattanooga informs us that there was skirmishing yesterday at Belmont, near Bridgport.

RUMORED RAID ON ATLANTA.

The Marietta Confederate of yesterday publishes the following, which can hardly be considered news or produce alarm here, for the fact is, we have known that the Yankees have been "approaching Atlanta" for more than a year, and the day of excitement has given way to one of calm preparation and determination:

There was a rumor in town, yesterday, that Yankee raiders, from Rosecrans' army, were approaching Atlanta, in numbers varying from 1500 to 15,000.—A gentleman, who came up on the cars from Atlanta, last night, told us that all Atlanta was greatly excited at a similar rumor, and the military were called out and everybody was on the *qui vive*. The rumor originated in a cautionary dispatch from Gen Bragg, apprising the authorities of the occupation of Trenton, and advising them to be ready for any movement of the enemy to Atlanta.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—Governor Bramlette was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky on the 1st of September. The following are the main points of his inaugural:

He contends that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling. All that is necessary for them is to return to their position as States, the rebellion did not remit them to a territorial condition. He also says: "We have now, and will have, when the rebillion closes, the identical Constitution which the extremists seek to destroy, the one by innovation and the other by force. It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union, or a restored peace upon a constitutional basis."

The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks, "What is to be done with such soldiers at the close of the war?" He points to the result of the recent election as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with the rebellion, either openly or covertly, and declares that "the State has ever been, is now and always will remain loyal to the Government of our fathers."

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and cousult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances.—Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficia[illegible]d in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

§§§§§§§§§ In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our L. S. §§§§§§§§§ Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By by the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Private Secretary.

Sept 8-1w

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire [illegible]l negroes for the balance of the year. M. [illegible]ANER,
Louisburg, N. C.
Sept 2-td*

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office. Aug 26-tf